





Monday, January 27, 1845.

## The English Market.

We do not wonder at the zeal of the Free Traders of Great Britain. The restrictive system of any country, however it may operate for a time, in the end proves mischievous. In 1805, 1806, and 1807, before the passage of the Corn Law, the exports of Great Britain to this country, amounted to £28,000,000 per annum, our population then being six millions, so that the consumption of British goods was 26s 8d per head. In 1842, the exports had fallen to £23,328,000. The "League" deems an export of £24,000,000 per annum, as sufficient to supply the demand at the existing rate of American duties, which, as our population is now eighteen millions, would be only 4s 6d per head. That paper errs in attributing this remarkable falling off in British exports to this country, to the operation of the Corn Laws alone. The embargo, and many other restrictions on commerce, and the war of 1812, gave rise to American manufactures; and the circumstances of this country, its augmented population, increase of capital, growing skill, the presence of the raw material, cheapness of provisions, &c., have all been influential in perpetuating and extending what the war gave birth to. But, it must be admitted that the operation of the Corn Laws, by excluding from the British market nearly all of what we could give in exchange for her merchandise, and by provoking restrictive tariffs on our part, has vastly contributed to the efficiency of all these natural causes. A more liberal policy on the part of England would awaken a better feeling on this side the Atlantic.

The change in her Tariff, which took place in 1842, slight as it was, by opening to some extent a new market for western produce, disposed the people of the West to liberal means of commercial policy. Let this change be followed up, by such a modification of the Corn Law as will admit our corn and wheat into the English market, at reasonable duties, and in a short time you would scarcely find an advocate of a high protective Tariff throughout the whole West. That such a modification must be conceded sooner or later, is certain. Natural causes, steadily at work, will bring it about, if not the voluntary action of enlightened statesmanship.

Of the 57,000,000 of acres in Great Britain, 13,000,000 are reckoned incapable of cultivation, and 10,000,000 are lying waste. The present population is supplied by 34,000,000 of acres. It is calculated that if all the waste lands were brought under cultivation, not more than 6,000,000 more of population could be supplied, so that the consumption will have reached the point of utmost production in the year 1850. As it is, on an average, one crop in seven falls in Great Britain, and from 1826 to 1839, she raised enough for her consumption only four years out of twelve! What will be the state of things then in 1860, when all the land capable of cultivation, under the highest culture, and the best auspices, will yield just enough for consumption—and when every year beyond that will bring more mouths than can be fed from home production? Her ports must be then thrown open to provisions from all parts of the world; but, by that time, if her restrictive policy be adhered to, the United States, and other countries, which, under other circumstances, might have constituted her best markets, will have established manufactures among themselves, supplying their own wants, so that if Britain obtain grain from them, she would have to pay the specie for it.

The truth is, the whole system of restrictions on commerce, by whatever order adopted, is absurd, and in the end, always ruinous.

Last Monday afternoon, the Senate had a small discussion about state-stocks, and the way in which, once upon a time, the credit of the State was injured by their mismanagement. The debate resulted in nothing.

The Bank bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The section providing for a certain proportion of gold and silver in the vaults of the bank, being taken up, and an amendment being moved, to make the power still more effectual, Mr. Anderson said, that if there was no other security to a bank than the gold and silver in its vaults, he would be as ready an anti-bank man as any in the State.

He complained that this bill had been attacked by the "worst of papers—the newspapers," designating the editorial corps, as the "press-gang."

Mr. Kelley of Cayahoga, was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Cox thought it right for the Democrats to make merry over the divisions of the Whigs, for he recollected how he had made merry once before over the discomfit of the Democracy.

The amendment was lost, and the Committee rose.

In the House, Mr. Roubenshaw reported a bill requiring the Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster Turnpike Company, to remove the Toll-gate at Fulton, and reduce the tolls, at said gate, when removed.

The time of the House was chiefly occupied in the discussion of a bill introduced by Mr. Koombs to provide for the State printing. One party holds that the present State Printer is employed by contract, and he cannot be removed without violation of it—the other that he is a mere office, from which he can be removed just as any other officer, without any violation of good faith.

January 21st, the Senate passed the bill to incorporate the Cincinnati Savings Institute.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Public Debt to inquire whether any of the Fund Commissioners had been speculating in State Stocks.

A bill to amend the act to regulate the Militia, after being amended so as to fine those who refuse to appear on muster days 50 cents, instead of \$1.00, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bank Bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, the Whigs being much divided in opinion.

On the 23rd, the militia bill was passed in the Senate, as was also a bill for the more effectual protection of property against mob violence.

In the House, a bill to incorporate the Medical Institute of Cincinnati, was passed.

## Cotton—The Future.

The increase in the quantity and reduction in the price of cotton are facts of great interest to the Political Economist and Philanthropist. Already has the supply of this staple transcended the demand, so that the point of profitable cultivation has been passed—passed irrevocably, for hardly any limits can be set to its growth. The cotton-growing region in this country is but partially taken up; and, as it impelled to their own destruction, the planters of the South are now laboring for the acquisition of another immense region, fitted for the same species of culture.

Party-politicians from these facts draw conclusions to suit their own local ends. The Whig reads from them a lesson to the South, on the importance of fostering the manufacture of the North, so as to create a home market for the great staple; and also on the necessity of establishing manufactures within her own limits. He never calculates how long the South will have to wait for a home-market, should she consume all her cotton, when the continued demands of this home-market, and those of England and France, manufacturing for the benefit of the whole world, fail to absorb what is already raised. Nor does he even appear aware of the absurdity of supposing that slavery, which is the force of the brute, without the forming intellect of the man, controlled too by man, destitute of the requisite tact and enterprise, can be profitably employed in the factory. In the few manufactures of cotton scattered in the South, who will for the most part find only free laborers employed.

On the other hand, the Free Trade Democrat takes advantage of these facts, to deepen the hostility of the slaveholders to the Tariff, and consequently alienate them from the Whig party, affecting to believe that our restrictive system injures the market for cotton abroad, thus indirectly causing the excess of supply, and the reduction of price at home. That it has some effect in this way is probable; but, he is an enemy to the South who would fasten upon her the miserable delusion that this is the principal cause, or the cause to any considerable extent, of the evil. Remove all restrictions—throw open the markets of the world, and still the supply, from the force of natural causes, will exceed, more and more, the wants of the whole family of man.

Now the question arises, what is to be done? How can slave labor be perpetuated? To maintain it, to form with it, is out of the question; and the only mode in which it could ever be used to advantage—that of planting, no longer yields remunerating profits. There is a time when cotton brought 36 cents a pound in New-York. It has been steadily falling ever since. In 1839, the crop in the United States amounted to 1,028,000 bales; the price was 11 cents a pound, or 947 a bale; the aggregate proceeds, \$48,680,000. In 1843, the crop was 2,030,000; price, 54 cents a pound; or \$22 per bale; yielding, \$44,660,000!

Thus, the price has fallen one-half, while the crop has doubled itself, and the result is, that the two millions of bales in 1843 yield four millions of dollars less, than the one million of bales did in 1839—and yet, owing to the increased labor, and land and capital necessary to this doubling of the crop, the cost of raising it must have nearly doubled! Is it any wonder that the South grows poor? That the market for cotton goes on accumulating beyond the demand, and the price must fall?—What is to be done? Is it any wonder that the Richmond Whig should say, the time has already come when the interest of the people of the South demands the extinction of slavery? And yet—monstrous infatuation! the American Secretary of State starts the world with an elaborate appeal to all slaveholding nations, to unite in a Holy Alliance for the perpetration and extension of a system, which is already doomed to fall by the operation of the inevitable laws of nature, and the arrangements of Providence.

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In principle, this appeal is precisely the same as that of Native Americanism, when it warns the native-born citizen against the competition of the foreign immigrant. And yet, the benevolent heart of the Statesman revolts at the narrow, anti-Democratic spirit of Native Americanism!

But, this appeal to the selfishness of the white man, as it is, is wicked. The whites in our State numbering near two millions, are greatly perilled by the eighteen thousand colored people among them—are they not? The Statesman should be ashamed of such an attempt to impose upon the People.

Besides, no laws in this State are stringent enough to exclude the few colored immigrants that may chance to come here. In the Eastern States, where they have no such laws, the colored population, in many sections, is diminishing. Were our laws concerning them repealed, there would be no increased immigration—for their coming here depends, not upon whether they are permitted to testify in Courts of Justice, but on the varying severity of the Black Laws of the South. These are more severe than ours, but there are far more colored people there than in the North and West—and there they will stay, unless driven out, and of this there is no prospect.

In fact, this is a case in which we can afford to be just, without the slightest apprehension of suffering even trivial inconvenience.

One word more. Has the Democratic party in Ohio derived so much profit and honor from its servility to slavery and its negro-haters, that its leaders deem it sound policy to continue so disgraceful a policy? Let them beware.

## Prospect of Annexation.

The New-York Ev. Post says that twenty of the twenty-four Democratic members of Congress from the Empire State, are understood to be opposed to immediate annexation. The Madisonian implores Col. Benton to discontinue his opposition, throw himself into the breach, and arrest these defections.

Mr. Meigs, Dix and Dickinson, of N. York, have been nominated by the Polk men in the New York Legislature, for Senators to the United States.

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Our Government countenanced slavery and protected it, when it made demands of other Governments for escaping slaves. In the treaty of Ghent, the United States secured a clause providing that slaves, who had escaped during the war to British protection, should be returned or paid for. The British officer refused to return these fugitives, and a protracted negotiation ensued, which finally resulted in the payment of \$1,200,000 to slaveholders for slaves that had taken refuge on board British vessels during the war.

Our minister at London has been constantly negotiating for the payment of slaves that had been driven into British ports, or had escaped thither. And all this time we have washed our hands, and feet, and nothing to do with slavery.

Almost every treaty made with Indians in the south and south-west, has a provision for returning slaves, or paying for them, though on paper these payments seem to be made by the Indians, yet in reality they are all made from our own treasury.

In one Indian treaty, made in 1821, it was stipulated by our Government that we should pay \$250,000 for property that had been stolen from the Indians, and under this treaty our commissioners paid for slaves that had escaped as early as 1773—50, &c., &c. But after allowing for property that had been stolen from the Indians, under this broad system, taking in 40 years only, \$101,319 was expended, which left the sum of \$148,681 not applied. And in 1834, the sum of \$1,200,000 was divided among them, on the ground that the increase of the female slaves would have been worth so much. Congress gave them the money, and still our fellow-citizens of the free States have nothing to do with slavery. So they say.

It would extend this article too far, to give even an abstract of all the cases where the people of the free States, through the action of Congress, have participated in sustaining, upholding, defending, and extending slavery. In 1829, our Government protested against any act that would lead to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, because it could not tell, and could not tell the adjacent shores of the United States, and was threatened, if necessary, to prevent such abolition.

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Almost every treaty made with Indians in the south and south-west, has a provision for returning slaves, or paying for them, though on paper these payments seem to be made by the Indians, yet in reality they are all made from our own treasury.

In one Indian treaty, made in 1821, it was stipulated by our Government that we should pay \$250,000 for property that had been stolen from the Indians, and under this treaty our commissioners paid for slaves that had escaped as early as 1773—50, &c., &c. But after allowing for property that had been stolen from the Indians, under this broad system, taking in 40 years only, \$101,319 was expended, which left the sum of \$148,681 not applied. And in 1834, the sum of \$1,200,000 was divided among them, on the ground that the increase of the female slaves would have been worth so much. Congress gave them the money, and still our fellow-citizens of the free States have nothing to do with slavery. So they say.

It would extend this article too far, to give even an abstract of all the cases where the people of the free States, through the action of Congress, have participated in sustaining, upholding, defending, and extending slavery. In 1829, our Government protested against any act that would lead to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, because it could not tell, and could not tell the adjacent shores of the United States, and was threatened, if necessary, to prevent such abolition.

In 1836, our Government desired the king of England to agree to deliver up slaves escaping to Canada, and offered as a condition to deliver British subjects slaves escaping from the West Indies to America, thus driving the force of the United States to kidnap escaping slaves for England, as they had done for the slave States.

In 1827, a treaty to effect the same object was negotiated with the Executive of Mexico, but the Mexican Congress refused to ratify it. Thus has our Government sought to make us chief slave-catchers for all the surrounding nations, and our services, for the purpose of the world, were rendered by what we call despotic and barbarous Governments.

The course of our Government towards Texas is too recent, and is now too well known, to need comment. Mr. McNulty's falling error since. In 1839, the crop in the United States amounted to 1,028,000 bales; the price was 11 cents a pound, or 947 a bale; the aggregate proceeds, \$48,680,000. In 1843, the crop was 2,030,000; price, 54 cents a pound; or \$22 per bale; yielding, \$44,660,000!

Thus, the price has fallen one-half, while the crop has doubled itself, and the result is, that the two millions of bales in 1843 yield four millions of dollars less, than the one million of bales did in 1839—and yet, owing to the increased labor, and land and capital necessary to this doubling of the crop, the cost of raising it must have nearly doubled! Is it any wonder that the South grows poor? That the market for cotton goes on accumulating beyond the demand, and the price must fall?—What is to be done? Is it any wonder that the Richmond Whig should say, the time has already come when the interest of the people of the South demands the extinction of slavery? And yet—monstrous infatuation! the American Secretary of State starts the world with an elaborate appeal to all slaveholding nations, to unite in a



Wednesday, January 29, 1845.

**BUSINESS.**

**The Time Fixed—Delinquents.**

My adoption of the one dollar plan subjects me to the necessity of using the most stringent measures to enforce the cash system. After long deliberation, I have come to the conclusion to give all those subscribers who are in arrears up to this date, four weeks from today, in which to discharge them, and also to pay one dollar in advance from this time, for another volume. All who, at the expiration of the four weeks, remain delinquents, will have their names erased from the list. As this is a measure absolutely forced upon me, I can pay no respect to persons. Many, no doubt, will be struck off who fully intend, and are able to pay—but I cannot help it. Having reduced the price to one dollar, I find it utterly impossible to sustain the paper, unless upon the cash plan, rigidly adhered to. It will cause me deep regret to part with any of my subscribers, but they must take my word for it, when I say it is necessary. If they wish the paper continued to them, they will, of course, do all they can to forward me immediately the amount of the demand against them. It will be much better for them to borrow two or four dollars to pay a debt of one or two years' standing, than for me to borrow two or four hundred dollars, to furnish them a paper they do not pay for.

Let every subscriber look upon his paper, immediately after his name, and he will see the number marked up to which he has paid. By calculating from that number to the present number, at the rate of two dollars for every fifty-two numbers, he can ascertain how much he owes. By transmitting that sum, through the Post Master, and one dollar in advance, he will prevent his paper from being stopped, and secure it for one year from this date.

The papers that are not marked this week, will be marked next week.

**The Herald Publishing Office.**

We call the attention of our friends to the following series of papers published at this office.

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD, issued daily, at five dollars a year. It has a good list of subscribers, and a substantial advertising patronage, which is now rapidly increasing. Daily papers of the same party are apt to circulate among the same classes. The Herald, goes to many persons, who subscribe to no other papers.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, printed on a large double medium sheet, in the city of its existence; with a circulation of SIX THOUSAND, the mass of the subscribers being in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. It is also patronized, to some extent, by nearly all the Eastern States, and a few of the Southern. It is the cheapest paper in the West, being published weekly, at the low price of one dollar a year. It has risen from a list of 2,500 to 6,000 in the last fourteen months. We have taken measures to increase our list to TEN THOUSAND in the course of the year, and have little doubt of succeeding. Advertisers may judge for themselves whether it is a good circulating medium or not. As our advertising patronage begins to crowd us, we have it in contemplation to enlarge the paper to mammoth size, and devote the whole of the fourth page to advertisements.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The "Facts for the People" is a small monthly periodical, eight pages octavo, in which are inserted such articles, in relation to the slave question, as are desirable for preservation, or for extended circulation. It is a cent number, or 12 cents a year. Subscribers in the city have it delivered to them at the office.

Last year the list of subscribers amounted to 4,000. The third volume is just about commencing, but the first number is delayed, as we may form some estimate of the number of copies to be issued.

YOUTH'S MONTHLY VISITOR.—The "Youth's Monthly Visitor" is a small monthly periodical, eight pages octavo, in which are inserted such articles, in relation to the slave question, as are desirable for preservation, or for extended circulation. It is a cent number, or 12 cents a year. Subscribers in the city have it delivered to them at the office.

Subscribers in the city to the second volume will have their papers sent to them at the office. The subscription price is too low to warrant the employment of a carrier.

For all the foregoing publications, except the Daily, cash payments in advance are rigidly exacted—in every case, the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which it is paid, unless the subscription be renewed. Subscriptions to the Daily are payable every six months.

**Please take Notice.**

We are sending out to Post Masters in the West, about 6000 Prospectuses of the Herald, Visitor and Facts. Will they please circulate them for subscribers, or hand them to those who will do so.

During several weeks to come, we shall forward to these same Post Masters specimen copies of the Herald, Visitor and Facts, which they please to show them to those who may be induced to subscribe.

Persons sending subscriptions must save us the cost of postage. We cannot afford to do our own postage.

Persons friendly will do us a very great favor by helping us to raise our list to 10,000. On our one dollar plan, we touch bottom all the time, with but 6000 subscribers.

Persons delinquent must remember that it was an apostle who said, "Owe no man any thing." Their criminal neglect to obey this injunction, has subjected us to miserable annoyance and anxiety, for the last month. We shall part company, ere long, unless they pay up.

Persons who subscribed in clubs nearly a year ago, will soon receive a little bill, informing them when their subscriptions will be out. Unless they renew them, by sending on the one dollar, their papers will be stopped, as in the time shall expire for which they have paid.

All others, who have paid on the one dollar plan, will receive like information, and their papers will be stopped at the end of their subscription unless renewed. Our one dollar plan is a cash plan in all cases.

Persons who have been active in sending us one dollar subscribers, are earnestly requested, to use their influence to keep up our subscription list.

**Common Schools in Ohio—Frightful Ignorance.**

Amid the absorbing, selfish conflicts of party, of late years, some of the most important interests of the State have been neglected. Among them, that of Common School Education is the most vital. In 1840 the number of children in Ohio, between the ages of 5 and 15, was 414,773; the number of scholars at all kinds taught in the State, 228,636; and that nearly two hundred thousand children in the State were untaught. What a frightful mass of ignorance! The state of things now must be worse, far than it was then. Now, the population ranging between the ages of 6 and 16, cannot be much less than 500,000; a large proportion of which remains without the benefit of education! In New York State, the number of children actually taught in the district schools during the year 1844, was 709,156, almost, if not quite

equal to the population of that State between the ages of 6 and 16. In Massachusetts, only about five or ten thousand children, during the same year, were without the benefits of education.

The Common School system in our State may be said to be actually disorganized. The following paragraph from the recent report of the Secretary of State is full of painful import:

"The following partial exhibit, embracing a few items drawn from the annual reports, will show the lamentable delinquencies on the part of subordinate officers, and a retrograde movement in the machinery of the general system:

No. of public schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Cost of S. Houses.
1837, 4,320	7,862	150,407	61,890 00
1838, 4,600	8,400	169,596	65,728 00
1839, 4,793	8,793	174,819	68,441 00
1840, 5,321	9,146	175,270	71,272 00
1841, 5,227	9,210	175,311	72,831 00
1842, 4,384	8,386	164,742	64,009 41
1843, 3,281	5,389	127,917	57,917 42

What kind of returns are these for a State, numbering half a million of children of schoolable age! 48,870 returned as scholars in the year 1844! And yet, according to a tabular statement by the Auditor of State, the sum appropriated to the several counties for the year 1844, amounted to \$285,885 74!

The principal obstacles to the advancement of education, assigned in the Report, are "the inefficiency of township and district superintendents, the incompetency of teachers, and the absence of action, sympathy and interest on the part of parents and patrons." In truth, the whole system is in fault, but, if it were perfect, without a preceding head, a Superintendent, to see to its being carried out in all its details, it would be a failure. The great want is a General Superintendent, of comprehensive mind, business-like, energetic, diligent, persevering, and not given to mere theorizing. His post would be far more important than any other office in the State; and his salary should bear some fair proportion to the amount of ability required, and responsibility imposed, so that the right man might be secured. One of the silliest things ever done by the Legislature was, to divide the whole of the transcendently important interest of the education of the youth of this State, to a subordinate officer, of little note, with other duties to perform, and chosen without any special reference to his abilities. The effects of such a policy are fully exposed in the table above. No attention was bestowed upon the Common School system, in the various counties; no returns were insisted upon; no measures taken, to awaken public interest in the subject. The people were not made acquainted with the operation of the system, its defects, its results. And yet the public moneys were year after year appropriated. What other result could be expected than, that from 1837 to 1844 the number of scholars returned, should have fallen from 150,407 to 48,870, although the children of the State in that period must almost have doubled their number! But, our wise legislators were most assiduously employed in creating corporations, granting divorces, passing, repealing and re-enacting banking laws, and instructing the Congress of the United States how to legislate. And the people have been just as diligently employed in making turnpikes and canals, fighting about general politics, sacrificing themselves to glorify emblems and inscriptions. Is it not time to awake from our delusion? What is to become of us, at this age, when all surrounding influences are conspiring to give physical life the ascendancy over spiritual life, if we continue to suffer two-thirds of the children of the State to grow up, ignorant, untaught, versed only in the arts of money-making and worldly profligacy?

The bill passed by the Senate has not yet, we believe, been taken up in the House. What is the reason? Why not dispense with all other business, till this great question be disposed of? No doubt, many attempts will be made to amend, to embarrass, to defeat the measure; and therefore it should be brought forward at once, for the time of the session is passing away. In the House, as was the case in the Senate, efforts, no doubt, will be made, to reduce the salary of the General Superintendent, or to consider the shipping of narrow views, or to merrily spirit. What is to be done? We have no doubt, but the grand result to be expected from the labors of a man of ability, devoting his whole time to the efficient establishment of a system which shall educate every child in the State! Let us adopt the liberal policy of New England and New-York, and deem that expenditure the best economy, which increases intelligence, lessens crime, and thins the population of our jails and penitentiaries.

**Congress—The Smithsonian Institution**

January 27th, the Senate passed the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The House will be too busy with Texas, we suppose, to take final action upon it.

The bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, *sem. con.*

Mr. Douglas, of the House, obtained leave to introduce a bill to establish military posts in Oregon and Nebraska.

Mr. Robinson of New York, brought forward a new bill for the annexation of Texas, which created quite a sensation. It provided for the organization of a State in Texas, and its admission into the Union, as a Slave State, the rest of the territory being ceded to the United States, and slavery excluded therefrom, unless hereafter otherwise determined by Congress. After it had been received and read, objections to its reception arose in different quarters of the House, but the Speaker overruled them.

Objections being made to a second reading, the Speaker put the question, "shall it be rejected?" A large majority, from various motives, voted against its rejection, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Union.

Mr. Payne was disposed to make the vote on this bill a test vote, in order to ascertain how many there were who wished to interfere with Southern institutions, but the more ardent advocates deprecated this attempt—foreseeing the division position in which the rejection of the bill would place them. For then the fact would stand out, too glaringly, that the object sought was, not the extension of territory and the area of freedom, but the diffusion and security of slavery.

The Ohio resolutions about Texas were presented by Mr. Tilden, requesting our representatives, and instructing our Senators to vote against annexation.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Texas question, and Mr. Rathbun of New York, spoke in opposition to the measure.

A good word for a bad one is worth much, and costs little.

**General Assembly.**

In the House, Jan. 24th, a divorce bill gave rise to considerable discussion. It is to be regretted that so much time should be occupied in considering such cases. The Legislature is no place for them.

A resolution in favor of the United States Court being held at Cincinnati and Cleveland, and of the State being divided in two separate districts, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 38 to 21.

In the Senate on the 25th, Mr. Codding reported from a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary, in favor of the employment of a chaplain in the Ohio Penitentiary.

Several bills of a mere local character were ordered to be engrossed in the House.

**Letter from Virginia.**

THE BIBLE vs. SLAVERY—No. 5.

Exodus, 12, 43-45.

This is a passage prohibiting strangers from eating the paschal lamb. The phrase "stranger" is literally, "procured for or with money," is of course purporting to mean slave purchase, but the very statute itself shows that the servants acquired could not have been slaves, because it gives a right to circumscribed servants to eat the paschal lamb, whereas real slaves, such as the advocates of American slavery will have the Hebrews held to be, have no rights, and can have none whatever. This is agreeable to the American definition of slavery, which is, that "slaves are goods and chattels, personal to the owner, and to be bought and sold, and to be used as property, and cannot own, possess or enjoy any thing which does not belong to their masters."

See "Stroud's Sketch of the Slave Laws of the United States." See also, "Laws of S. Carolina, 2d. Ed. 1829, and Prince's Digest, 476." See also, "Louisiana Civil Code," Art. 243.

President Jefferson in his letter to Governor Coles of Illinois, dated Aug. 25, 1814, asserts that slaveholders regard their slaves as brutes, and can have none whatever. This is agreeable to the American definition of slavery, which is, that "slaves are goods and chattels, personal to the owner, and to be bought and sold, and to be used as property, and cannot own, possess or enjoy any thing which does not belong to their masters."

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In verse 29, the punishment provided for a certain kind of offense is death, thereby showing the right of God, that such sinners are as great as those of a commission can be; would that all advocates of slavery would consider the moral doctrine of this passage.

A DISCIPLE.

P.S. The Editor of the 1st. Millennial Harbinger, has published in No. 1, vol. 2, 3d series, the Letter of Elder Thomas Campbell, written Aug. 11th, 1841, a review of which, I commenced before said No. appeared. If he wishes to continue his knowledge of his paper, he will, of course, publish it, on my paper my articles as they appear, and will, trust, critically examine them, so that no sides of this important controversy may be suppressed. Please forward to him the Nov. already in print, if you have not sent them, and mark this postscript for his attention, and oblige Yours, A. DUCLOS.

For the Morning Herald.

We get in as many communications as we can. Some are crowded out altogether. Several are on hand, waiting their time—among them, the proceedings of a meeting in relation to Mr. Mahan, the proceedings of Presbyterian elders and deacons, in Greengfield, and those of a Temperance meeting in Indiana, &c.

For the Herald.

Dear Sir—Will you have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of \$74.38, proceeds of the leaves, held for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum, and oblige yours, W. M. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

For the Morning Herald.

A Convention of the friends of the Liberty Party in Eastern Pennsylvania, will be held in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 21st of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continued through the 22d. It will doubtless be a meeting of great interest to the people in this country, and will show conclusively that we hold the balance of power between the other two parties, and we need the best counsel of our friends that we can obtain, in relation to the Liberty Party.

By order of the Executive Committee, L. C. MATLOCK, Secretary.

Agents of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, have been engaged in the anti-slavery cause, and have been lecturing in the counties of Ohio, Erie, Lorain, Medina, Cuyahoga, Lucas, and Franklin, and Knox. Several of these counties have been held by the slave, and the Society have been successful in their efforts to free the slaves.

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MARRIAGE OF ADAM AND EVE.—We like short courts, and in this, Adam acted like a son of a gun. He fell asleep, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have peeped the question almost immediately after meeting Eve, and she without any hesitation or shyness gave him a kiss and her hand. Of that first kiss in this world we have heard, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in poetical mood have wished we were the man "twined about" her. But the deed is done—the chance is taken, and the world is improved.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. In our good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam was private. No envious chatter about a house, without a pot or pan, and no croaking old maids no longer. The birds of heaven were the minstrels; and the sky flung its light upon the scene.

One thing about this first wedding brings questions to the spirit and has been a truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the speculations of theologians—more babies, however, but not older—without experience, without a house, without a pot or kettle, nothing but love and Eden!—Halcyon peace.

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati, January 29, 1845.

REMARKS.—The accounts of the River above give 91 feet water at Pittsburgh, and about 12 at Wheeling. From this point out to the Mississippi, the river continues to rise, and the water is now at a high stage, and will continue to rise for some time. Business is only moderate.

ASHES—Are dull. The nominal rates are \$2.00 for Pot, and \$1.00 for Pease.

BARKS—A sale of Columbia Oak at \$9.00 per cord. Some of the bark is now on hand, and will be sold at \$10.00 per cord.

BRANS—Of every description are dull, the market being abundantly supplied for the present. Sales from wagons at \$2.00 per bushel.

BEANS—A firm sale of 300 bushels of the country and 250 from the lake. The nominal rates are \$1.00 per bushel.

BROOMS—Are without change in price, and the receipts are sufficiently large for the trade. Price \$1.00 per broom, and \$2.00 per 100 for the Union VII.

BUTTER—Has given way somewhat. There is very little inquiry at store, and prices in wagon, for last, are taken by the packers at 10¢ per lb. Last sales of W. R. for store at 8¢. Retail sales at 10¢ per lb. for store, and 15¢ per lb. for retail.

CATTLE—A sale of 100 head at 1¢ per lb., ranging in weight from 600 to 800 lbs., at \$1.25 per 100 lb. round. About 800 head has been packed so far this season.

A sale Wednesday of 98 head, averaging 750 lbs., at \$1.25. The rounds were subsequently sold at 3¢ per lb. The roughs and green hides at 4¢, and the tongues at 5¢, a piece. 44 other green hides were sold at 3¢.

CHEESE—Is less active, but we note no decline in price. 4¢ per cwt. for 30, and best, about 4¢, are about the ruling rates. The stock on hand is small. Several large and superior wares sold during the week, in retail parcels, at 7¢.

COFFEE—The regular rates of City Coffee are about as follows. Lots being bought occasionally below the regular rates. A sale of 100 bags of 50 lbs. each, at \$1.00 per bag. A sale of 100 bags of 50 lbs. each, at \$1.00 per bag.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Ginseng in bulk and sales at \$2.00. Sales of 50 casks of Soda Salts at arrival, price nominal. Spirits Turpentine at 5¢ in lots and 6¢ single lot. No. 1 Rosin at \$3.00; 2¢; 3¢; 4¢; 5¢; 6¢; 7¢; 8¢; 9¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Ginseng in bulk and sales at \$2.00. Sales of 50 casks of Soda Salts at arrival, price nominal. Spirits Turpentine at 5¢ in lots and 6¢ single lot. No. 1 Rosin at \$3.00; 2¢; 3¢; 4¢; 5¢; 6¢; 7¢; 8¢; 9¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢;



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